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AN ORATION

Delivered at Chapel Hill, on Wednesday June 24th, 1829, being the day before the Commencement of the College, according to the annual appointment of the two Literary Societies belonging to the University.

BY WILLIAM HOOPER, A. M.
Professor of Ancient Languages in the University.

RESPECTED AUDIENCE:

I had hoped that this annual office of address-ing you would have always fallen upon one of the alumni of this college, whose political standing, or vantage in the eye of his country, would have given a noble attention and curiosity. An annual assignment which would thus draw within these sim-ple and sequestered precincts, some of our distin-guished citizens, might confer several important be-nefits on the institution, by awakening afresh in their hearts the recollections of youth, and brightening the links which bind them to their alma mater—while the young youth receiving their education, the presence and the addresses of such visiters would be received with a mark of attention, highly flattering, and fitted to inspire a noble emulation. I need feel no mortifica-tion of pride in informing the audience, that if the wishes of the young gentlemen making the ap-pointment could have been gratified, you would have had the pleasure of listening, this day, to some dis-tinguished speaker from abroad; nor would the mem-bers of the University have had one selected from their body to fulfil a task which seems more grace-fully and appropriately committed to a stranger. But the failure of their applications in other quarters hav-ing devolved the duty upon me, I shall be happy if I am able, in some slight degree, to fulfil the wishes of the literary body who have done me the honour of inviting me their representative on this occasion, and to compensate this polite auditory for the favour of their presence.

The subject to which your attention is respectfully solicited, is one which I know must be acceptable to every American ear: THE PROSPECTS OF OUR COMMON COUNTRY. If there is any topic which, more than o-thers, is selected as the theme of those who aim, ei-ther by the voice or the pen, to captivate the hearing and the hearts of this nation, it is the splendid antici-pations of its future destiny. On these we all love to dwell: and while we lose ourselves in fond prophecies of our country's fortunes, we find a soothing oblivion, at least alleviation, of any chagrins which her pre-sent imperfections may have inspired. So far the ef-fect is happy. But it may be doubted whether the American citizen, by indulging too sanguine hopes of future, is not led to depreciate the value of his present blessings, and thus to deprive himself of that spirit of contentment and gratitude, which is call-ed for by the already auspicious results of our govern-ment, under the smiles of Providence. This dissatis-faction with the present, and this longing after some thing which is valuable, is to live for posterity—is to make themselves anxious, that they may be exempt from anx-iety. But should we taste with indifference the sweet fruits which a bounteous heaven is now dropping in-to our lap, or thrust them aside with disgust because they are not as large or as luscious as we imagine might be yielded by the same tree when brought to a higher state of cultivation? And are we sure that the future is to surpass the present? Are we sure that our country is not now in its meridian of happiness and glory, and that any subsequent age will be as pros-perous as this? Let us take a view of our present con-dition, and indulge in some speculations on what we have to fear and what to hope, from the revolution of years.

When we compare the history of our country since the attainment of independence with that of all other nations, we see so much of national enjoyment with so little alloy, that our very felicity begets suspicion and alarm. Our condition appears too happy to be lasting. We are ready to apprehend that a long con-tinuance of such untroubled existence is more than one nation ought to expect from the favour of Heaven; and we sometimes heave a boding sigh, lest our reverses are to be as rapid and calamitous as our pros-perity has been early and bright; and that thus is to be equalized the distribution of providential gifts, which hitherto seem to have been heaped upon us in a partial prodigality. That a people should have been permitted to settle down in the bosom of a endless continent, without any territorial limits to check their growth—without any jealous neighbours to crush or cripple their feeble infancy—that they should have grown, in spite of impolitic legislation, to the stature of manhood, and then have been goaded by increasing misrule to try their stripling strength against the gigantic might of the parent nation—that they should have persevered in the unequal contest for seven long years, and at length have gloriously triumphed—that they should have escaped the usual fatality of revolutions, and did not find a master and a tyrant in some one of the chiefs who led them to vic-tory—that with a magnanimous calmness and deliber-ation never before witnessed in any people, they e-lected a council of their wisest senators to frame for them a system of government, binding the several states into one harmonious confederacy, making "e pluribus unum,"—that they should have adopted this instrument with so marvellous unanimity (the usual rash and turbulent passions that might have been expected to mar such a work seeming to lie dormant or extinct)—that half a century of almost uninterrupt-ed peace, and the exclusive ownership of an immense territory, should have afforded them the most propi-tious opportunity of making an experiment, how a na-tion could succeed under so free and popular a gov-ernment—that the experiment has succeeded, and that during that half century we have had nothing to hinder it to grow and spread as rapidly as amplitude of land and exuberance of plenty and incessant immi-gration could make us—all these things compose such a mere aggregation of political blessings, as may well have taken fears that we have already had more than our share of the good among the members of the human family, and that we must now expect our due portion of those misfortunes which have fallen to the lot of all other nations. We are now in the simplicity and in-nocence of youth. Necessary industry yet keeps our manners incorrupt. Overgrown wealth has not yet introduced enervating luxury with its train of vices. Our citizens, thinly scattered over the spacious conti-nent, enjoy, on their extensive farms, all the ease and luxury they could wish. They are not tempted by desperate circumstances to aim at revolution, their hearts are not sharpened to crime by hard necessity, in the rude collision of multitudes struggling for the same objects. What can we expect in reserve for us other than is already in our hands? Ought a nation to desire more than that a vast majority of its popula-tion should possess an easy competence, and the safe enjoyment of life, liberty and property? Can we wish a scope for more unrestrained freedom of thought and action, for lighter taxes, for more undisturbed repose? Shall we value it at a cheap rate that our youth are not called out to shed their blood in foreign battle, that we know nothing of invading armies passing through our land, sending panic before them, and leaving carnage and desolation and mourning in their rear—that every citizen has the fostering hand of gov-ernment to encourage his industry and protect him in its products, while he is asked but a pittance in re-quital—that he should be able thus to accumulate wealth all his life, and bequeath it as he pleases to his children? These features in our political condition seem to exemplify that image of national felicity, de-picted by the expressive language of Holy Writ, when in every part of a land is heard "the voice of joy and the voice of gladness, the voice of the bride-groom and the voice of the bride." Would not every political economist and reformer of Europe think his country happy if it could just enjoy what ours has en-joyed for the last fifty years? Would he not consider his darling projects consummated, if he could only reduce the complicated and oppressive establishments of the old world to the simple model of this young republic, and leave man, as he is in America, to the free pursuit of happiness, untrammelled by taxes and monopolies and prescriptive rights and privileged or-ders? Europe looks on with amazement and with envy at a nation so free and yet so tranquil—so safe without the overawing presence of military force—at the spectacle of a government sustained almost with-out taxation, and religion flourishing without the suc-cour of the national arm, or the aid of the national purse. Her subjects who visit us, and traverse our land, behold with admiration, a people spread over a vast empire, contentedly pursuing the arts of peace, and, at its most distant extremities, gracefully accord-ing spontaneous homage and obedience to the mild sway of a government, which loves to draw with silk-en cords, and to hide, till hateful necessity reveals it, the strength which can enforce its requisitions.

Historians admonish us, that nations, like the sun, have their time of rising, of meridian, and of decline; and we are familiar with the comparison of a whole people's existence to the life of a single individual, which has its youth, its manhood, and old age. It is natural for each nation, while it contemplates the transient date and the convulsive deaths of its prede-cessors, to imagine that itself will have the wisdom or the good fortune to avoid the usual causes of politi-cal destruction, and to hope that the season of its glo-ry will be indefinitely extended. And must we be-lieve all such expectations to be merely the pleasing illusions of self love, destined to certain disappoint-ment? Must we adopt the desponding sentiment of the Roman poet

—— omnia fatis
In pejus ruere, et retro sublapsa referri.

that all human things tend by a sad fatality to degen-eracy and dissolution? Must we, in the case of our own dear country particularly, admit the belief, that the bright vision we have been contemplating will speedily vanish? that these numerous blessings are but dew drops which silver the morning of our exist-ence, as bright and as transient too? Shall we, by un-friendly analogies drawn from vegetable and animal life, where whatever is most rapid in growth soonest hastens to decay, presage, from our early maturity, a briefer term than ordinary of national duration? No. Let us rather choose to entertain brighter hopes for the destinies of the world. Let us hope that the les-sons derived from the melancholy wrecks of fallen empires will not be lost upon the present generation. Let us indulge the delightful belief, that the active operation of the press, the consequent diffusion of in-telligence and freedom, and, above all, the kindly in-fluence of christianity, controlling the passions and cheering the hearts of men, furnish a security for na-tional permanence and improvement, unknown to preceding ages.

While, however, the American patriot is glad to cling to such consoling hopes, it is impossible for him not to feel some solicitude on account of certain frowning spots in our bright horizon.

The first danger which meets his view and excites the most dismal apprehensions, is DISUNION. When he contemplates the immense extent of our empire, his mind will sometimes be agitated with serious fears that its parts cannot long cohere, but must fall asun-der, by the mere effect of unwieldy greatness. This spacious territory he sees intersected by many grand geographical divisions, large rivers and high moun-tains, forming natural boundaries for distinct nations. He asks himself what moral ligaments sufficiently strong, can bind together regions which nature seems to have intended should be separated? The arm of a powerful despotism, fixed in the centre, might, he could suppose, wield so long a sceptre. By the dis-persion of devoted legions and servile satraps through the numerous provinces, discontent might be hushed and every rebellious murmur stifled. But how, he will say, can a government which allows such un-bounded freedom of thought and action, which actu-ally exemplifies the fair theory of freedom conceived by Cicero, that "men may think what they please and speak what they think," how can such a government control the free wills of so many myriads, and restrain the natural wantonness of the human mind, in loving innovation, and, while already in possession of much good, seeking for something better by a change?

The common danger of dissolution, to be dreaded by every overgrown empire, he sees increased, in our case, by the heterogeneous materials of which the mass is composed. Were our people, he will say, all of one blood, had they grown up in the same habits, and been attached to our institutions by a long course of filial nurture, we might cherish the hope that the evil day would be long delayed, if it could not be fi-nally averted. But mingled among us as are thou-sands and tens of thousands from all parts of the old world, and some of them materials of the most dan-gerous and explosive character, bringing from their respective countries minds hardened by desperate circumstances, and familiar with bloodshed, intrigue and revolution, how can the most hopeful prophet anticipate permanence of union? Such a combination might be said to resemble the ill compacted image in the vision of the Babylonian monarch, whose head was of gold, while its legs were partly of iron and partly of clay.

Of all these perilous elements of foreign mixture will he contemplate with chief alarm, that race, whose complexion, at once a banner of union and of ven-geance, must forever forbid amalgamation, and whose exclusion from all the blessings of the government must make them wish for its overthrow. The inter-mixture of these ingredients with the whole mass of our population, he cannot but perceive, produces a-mong us a state of mind much the same with that of a man who has gun-powder stored away in his cellar. It is a contemplation of these dangers, particularly the last, which gathers on the patriot's brow the cloud of care, which extorts from the father a sigh of solicitude for the fate of his children, which star-tles with terrific dreams the slumbers of the mother, and makes her press her tender babe more closely to her bosom.* Every father of a family, while he mu-ses on the probable issues of futurity, may indeed hope, from the broad foundation of our national edi-fice, and from the excellence of its main materials, that it will withstand many a rude shock of the ele-ments, and preserve safe the bulk of its inhabitants. But at the same time he may anticipate with shudder-ing, the agony of his children who shall inhabit it, while the storm is howling over their heads, and the probability that they may be overwhelmed by the fall of some interior part of the fabric. A large majority of the family is saved, but the part dearest to him is crushed. The last act of his country's drama he has little doubt will be brought to a happy conclusion, but what if the calamities of his own children are to constitute the tragedy of the foregoing scenes!

Let it not be said that these are gloomy spectres conjured up by a distempered fancy, or the idle a-larms of a timorous spirit. They have disturbed the breasts of some of the soberest and firmest statesmen of this country. Nor do we show superior courage or sagacity by laughing at such apprehensions. True courage is evidenced by daring to contemplate dan-ger as it is approaching, and providently adopting measures to avert it. Timidity, on the other hand, works itself into a heat, refuses to listen to cautionary advice, dares not to stop and deliberate, lest its blood should cool, but rushes forward holding its hand be-fore its eyes, lest it should see evils which it has not the nerve to contemplate. Let us not be so fond of indulging gay visions of our country's certain glory, as to be exasperated if any one whisper that the con-trary is possible. The infelicity of monarchs in being doomed never to hear the truth, is proverbial. But it is quite possible for republican [illegible] become as intolerant of unpleasant communications as kings; and a reference to history might show, that the chief danger of democracies consists in yielding themselves up to the flattering counsels of venal de-magogues, rather than to the faithful admonitions of their honest patriots.

Let us then, instead of shutting our ears with in-credulity and resentment against all prophecies of evil, rather, like a wise and prudent people, consider whether there is any redeeming virtue in our fabric of government and the character of our people; or whether timely means may not be adopted which may prevent the apprehended mischief.

With respect to that event so much to be abhorred and dreaded, the disunion of the States, are not we warranted in entertaining goodly hopes for the con-federacy, from our unprecedented advantages for a fair experiment of government? In most countries that have ever existed, the bulk of population, the physical strength of the nation, was not interested in the permanency of the established sovereignty. They saw in that establishment little more to them than a system of restraints and incumbrances, while all the benefits of the social order were concentrated upon a few privileged classes. Hence they were led to hope an amendment of their circumstances from eve-ry revolution; and as soon as any favorable conjunc-ture presented the promise of success, or some bold demagogue blew into a flame their smothered dis-content, or some popular hero showed them their collected strength and offered them redress by the sword, they rose and overthrew their government without scruple or remorse. Such governments were edifices resembling inverted pyramids. They stood critically on a point, while a vast superincumbent wright hung tottering in the air. So long as cunning statesmen could manage by their dexterity to main-tain the delicate equipoise, by balancing one part of the structure against the other, so long the building stood. But let any untoward accident, any breath of wind, or the push of a foreign hand, cause a leaning to either side, and the whole cumbrous mass came thundering down and whelmed every thing in ruin. Happily for us, our government is based upon the will of the governed. It was framed by the people, it is administered by the people and for the people. Nor does it arrogate to itself perfection, and, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, to old age change, but contains in its structure provision for pacific and legitimate amendments. Should experience, there-fore, prove any existing ordinance to be grievous, there needs no political convulsion to throw it off. The people who feel the grievance, have but to say to their delegated authorities, remove it, and straight-way it disappears.

Besides the contentment and tranquility likely to pervade the popular mass from the immunities so fully enjoyed, we have much to hope for our perma-nent union from the peculiar form of our federal go-vernment—its happy adaptation to our circumstan-ces—the state governments supplying all the exi-gencies of local legislation, while the united strength of the confederacy spreads the broad shield of its protection over the general concerns, and gives dig-nity and weight to all our foreign operations. It would seem that if so wide an empire can cohere un-der a free government, the system we have adopted must be the one which promises it. What rare ca-lamity shall overthrow a structure resting on so broad a basis! What deep infatuation shall ever prompt a people, in quiet possession of such unparalleled bless-ings, to hazard them all for the certain horrors and the precarious profits of a revolution! Never had a government such claims to devoted attachment, ne-ver were a people so deeply interested in the perpe-tuity of the constitution under which they lived. They have tested its virtues by a half century of safe-ty and prosperity. They have found it to yield them all the advantages of freedom, while it secures them from the turbulence of licentiousness. The more they are enlightened, the more clearly they will see how happy they are, compared with other nations, and the more dear to them will be their own institu-tions. To show them the value of our union, that it is the hinge on which hang all the grand interests and destinies of our country, deserves the efforts of the wisest heads and the most able pens of the na-tion. Every thing ought to be done which has a tendency to strengthen the confederacy; every thing ought to be religiously avoided which threatens the disruption of our political ties. Let the farewell admonitions of our common father, Washington, be written in letters of gold on every wall, and in inde-lible characters on every memory. Let every Ame-rican believe, let every child be trained up to think, that as soon as the chain of our union is broken, this con-tinent, hitherto so peaceful and harmonious, will be-come, what Europe has long been, the bloody arena of perpetual strife between neighboring nations; that our rivers and mountains, which now serve like so many arteries and bones to brace the frame and cir-culate the juices of our healthful system, will then be the boundaries of watchful foes, lined with garrisons and frowning with horrid battlements—that our sons will be drawn from the academic shade and the en-dearments of home to grasp the sword and the bayo-net for mutual slaughter, while the willing aid of en-vious foreigners will be called in to help on the work of fraternal butchery. Then will our peaceful nights be startled by the peal of the drum; our plentiful fields, hitherto gathered without a partner, shall then become the foraging ground of an invading army, and the heavy exactions which each petty sovereign-ty must necessarily impose, will devour the remnant that the enemy has spared. Let these premonitory notes be rung in the ears of the people. Let them be persuaded, that, compared with these inevitable consequences of disunion, all the inconvenience and privations we have ever suffered from our fede-ral compact—direct tax, embargo, war, tariff—are light as air, and that the golden chain once snapped, we shall look back with bitter but fruitless regret upon our once slighted blessings, and curse the mad-ness which drove us to cast them away.

We touched upon the dangers to be apprehended from the admixture of foreigners among us. Happi-ly this danger will grow less with the lapse of time. The original emigrant becomes a much more harm-less citizen than he was in his own country. Oppres-sion and poverty may have rendered him a danger-ous revolutionist there, but the easy circumstances in which he soon places himself here, transform his character, and attach him to the hospitable land that has afforded him an asylum in its bosom. If he leaves children after him, they constitute a most valuable species of population, possessing the improvements brought from older countries with the patriotism of natives. Besides, the influx of foreigners must abate, as our territory is filled with indigenous multitudes. And it is to be hoped, that the example of our free institutions, together with the progress of political philosophy, will more and more meliorate European governments, teaching sovereigns that it is their true interest to respect each other's rights, and to make their subjects happy. As such benign changes take place, the inducements to emigration will subside, and thousands of restless malecontents, who now sigh for elysian fields beyond the Atlantic, will then seek that happiness at home which they before thought was only to be found in the new world.

Against the danger that threatens us from servile insurrection, it surely becomes a wise people to make timely provision. If no fears were awakened by growing numbers and incurable discontent, still, the necessary degradation, and inevitable viciousness of so large a proportion of its inhabitants, would de-mand remedial measures from a humane and enlight-ened nation. That slavery is the baneful parent of the vilest morals, every virtuous family in this south-ern country knows full well, and deplores that it holds within its own walls a fountain of moral poison, which, in spite of the most watchful care, is continu-ally diffusing around its baleful influence and infect-ing the health of all the household; while public tes-timony to the same mournful fact is furnished by eve-ry jail and gibbet in the land. Many of the state go-vernments have awaked to the importance of this subject, and we may hope that the progress of poli-tical wisdom and an increasing sense of the magni-tude of the evil, will enlist the remainder, who now stand back in indifference or despair, until at length a unanimity shall be effected, by which the collec-tive wisdom and resources of the nation shall be put into action for the extirpation of the bitter root from our soil.

(Remainder in our next.)

Extract of a letter dated Washington, Aug. 5.

"The late recess of the Circuit Court, and the several recent excursions of the Executive Officers of the government, formed an interval of leisure to those here, who, for the last two months, had accustomed themselves to watch the proceedings of the one and the engagements of the other. It afforded me the opportunity of visiting some distant scenery of the district, not very accessible in winter. Among these, are several beautiful improvements above Georgetown, and the interspersion of the wood lands, north of the city, by several tasteful edifices; among which are the mansions of Colonel Bomford, Meridian Hill, Mr. Pairo's stately dwelling, the abortive College, and the classic abode of the Hon. Joseph Pearson.

"The first mentioned is the celebrated Kalorama, where resided the late Joel Barlow. It is now own-ed and occupied by the gentleman at the head of the Ordnance Department, who married a sister of the late Mrs. Barlow. The mansion has long been tenanted by devotees of letters and physical science; and the grounds formed and decorated by the taste of Mrs. Barlow and her hospitable and accomplished sister.

"Mr. Thomas Pairo, with a most interesting family, resides on a beautiful eminence immediately adjoin-ing Kalorama; from which may be easily seen every commanding object within the district; especially all the public buildings, both branches of the Potomac; Georgetown, Alexandria and all the romantic envi-rons of Washington.

"The mansion, of Meridian Hill, on the same ridge, is about a mile northward of the president's house. It was erected by Commodore Porter, in his days of prosperity; but has very recently been purchased by Mr. Lansdale, for about one third the original cost. It is a charming spot, and ought most certainly to have been purchased by the government, and appro-priated to some public service. It would have been much more economical and infinitely more profitable, to have invested in the purchase of such an establish-ment, twenty thousand dollars, than the expenditure of one or two hundred thousand dollars, upon the barren heath in the vicinity of Norfolk. There are many uses to which this property might be advanta-geously appropriated. It would make an excellent hospital for decayed and invalid soldiers or sailors. It would have made a beautiful Naval Academy; an institution much wanted in the country, &c. &c.

"Proceeding along the same summit, eastwardly, I passed the College, in a decaying state, several rude farms, crossed the Tyber, and in the midst of a grove of native oaks, arrived at the house of Mr. Pearson. It stands on the high grounds east of the Tyber, and one mile from the Capitol: and is without a question the handsomest private mansion in the district. In summer it is almost entirely obscured from a distant view by the foliage of the forest; but from the house, through three vistas, one may see in different direc-tions, the marine flag-staff; the top masts, shears, and ship-coverings of the Navy Yard, the capitol and the City-Hall. At this tranquil and hospitable retreat, I spent a happy evening, enjoyed a refreshing sleep, and in the morning, arose and walked around the enclosures. Mr. Pearson, by industry and the judi-cious application of labour, has succeeded in re-claiming several hundred acres of deserted lands, and making a profitable farm yielding wheat, rye, corn, and a heavy crop of grass. Were all our farm-ers like him, the District of Columbia would become the most enchanting territory in the U. States.

"After breakfasting and sporting, in conversation with my two much esteemed friends, and play with their sweet children, I crossed the fields, towards the Capitol, nor did I turn to the right or left, until I ar-rived at the Penitentiary; which I found not in readi-ness to receive the tenants for whom it is designed; and, consequently, offering no inducement to linger about its walls, I proceeded southwardly, to the very point of land formed by the junction of the Eastern Branch with the Potomac. Here, I stood for a while, gazing on a variety of things; and was at last driven by a course of reflection to the conclusion, that ma-ny years must yet roll by, like the billows of these moving floods, and many millions of dollars change hands, before this dreary waste shall become the mart of an animated commerce. Here and there I could perceive a long-boat laden with sand, and wood, and on the one hand a sloop, and the other a schoon-er, laden with wood and lumber, creeping before the light breeze towards the long-bridge, that intolera-ble annoyance of the upper trade, and nuisance of the navigation most valuable to the district.

Anecdote of Dr. Johnson.—The Doctor was very athletic. Garrick told a good story of him. He said that in their young days, when some strolling players came to Litchfield, our friend had fixed his place up-on the stage, and got himself a chair accordingly; which leaving for a few moments, he found a man in it on his return, who refused to give it back at the first intreaty; Mr. Johnson, however, who did not think it worth while to make a second, took chair and man, and all together, and threw them at once into the pit. I asked the Doctor if this was a fact? "Garrick has not spoiled it in the telling (said he;) it is very near true, to be sure."—[Mrs. Piozzi.]

From the Frederick (Md.) Citizen.

Handsome Present to President Jackson.—Mr. Somerset R. Waters, an ingenious mechanic of this county, has constructed and presented to the President of the U. States a beautiful Casket, composed of twen-ty-four different kinds of wood. This beau-tiful specimen of cabinet work is denomi-nated by Mr. Waters "THE AMERICAN Box." The artist is a staunch republican, and like his brother artists generally, he is a *practical* friend of domestic industry. We subjoin Mr. Waters' letter to Gen. Jackson, giving a description of the emblematical character of the Box, with the General's reply.

Three Springs, Carroll's Manor,
Frederick co. July 1829.

Dear Sir—Please accept from me, a native of Maryland, (through Doct'r Wm. Jones) this Amer-ican Box, as a token of respect. It is composed of *twenty-four* kinds of wood, the outside of *thirteen*, namely, Box Oak, White Oak, Black Oak, Chesnut, Maple, Dog Wood, Locust, Walnut, Beech, Birds-eye Maple, Ivy, Cherry, and Hickory; the inside of *eleven*, viz. White Pine, Poplar, Ash, Apple, Gum, Honey-Lo-cust, Yellow Pine, Water Oak, Wild Cherry, Red Oak and Cedar, representing the old and new States. The main frame, which binds and unites the whole together, is HICKORY, emblematic of the present Administration of our country, brought about by the voice of a Free People.

With great respect yours,
SOMERSET R. WATERS.

To Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, July 31, 1829.

Dear Sir—The American Box, which on the first of this month you were pleased to present to me through Dr. Jones, was received with much plea-sure. I beg you, sir, to accept my sincere thanks for it, and to be assured that so ingenious a piece of workmanship would be highly prized, were it with-out its emblematic character, so flattering to my own services, and so favorable to the administration of the government which it is my lot now to conduct, and I hope satisfactorily to the people of the Union.

I have the honor to be with great respect, your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. SOMERSET R. WATERS.

Natural Bridge, in Rockbridge County, Va.—The following compliment to this splendid phenomenon is extracted from the Duke Saxe-Weimar-Essenach's Travels, through the United States, in the years 1825 and 1826. The Duke visited the Bridge from Staunton, and thus describes the impression it produced upon his mind:

"I confess that I am no poet; yet I was very glad to have taken the trouble to come hither; this rock-bridge being certainly one of the greatest wonders of nature I have ever beheld; and I have seen Ve-suvius and the Phlegrean fields, the Giants Cause-way in Ireland, the Island of Staffa, and the falls of Niagara! The brook under the bridge was almost dry; the most majestic view is from below."

The Virginia *Free Press* introduces, most happily, the following quotation from Cow-per, and applies the lines to the scramblers for office at Washington:

——"The shark is there,
And the shark's prey: the spendthrift, and the leech
That sucks him: there the sycophant and he
Who with bareheaded and obsequious bows,
Begs a warm office, doom'd to a cold jail
And groat per diem, if his patron frown.
The levee swarms, as if in golden pomp
Were character'd on every statesman's door,
'Batter'd and bankrupt fortunes mended here.'"

Sympathy.—A man named Birdsall was to have been hanged lately in Ohio. When brought to the gallows, his punishment was commuted (with his consent) to con-finement for life. This disappointed the crowd very much, and one ultra-charitable person roared out, "The d——d old fel-low! he ought to be kicked off the scaf-fold!"

An honest Irish blacksmith near the Gold Region, lately discovered a bank of Iron pyrites (sulphuret of Iron) on his farm, and doubted not that he had found the precious metal that had turned the heads of his neigh-bors. As the supposed gold was in specks on a great number of stones, he thought it would be best to put them in an iron pot, and place it in a furnace, in order to make the metal melt and run into a lump. After a little puffing at the bellows, the heat of the fire made the sulphur fly off, and when he look-ed into the pot he found nothing but a par-cel of blackened stones. "Och! the Devil, the Devil," said the poor astonished smith, "by the holy St. Patrick! the Devil!" Some of his friends hearing his vociferous excla-mation, ran in and inquired the cause: "Och," said he, "but old Nic, they spa-peen himself, has been after running away with all my *gule*." "Did you see him?" ask-ed the friends, eagerly, "No, honey, he was too cute for the like of that, but I smelt the brimstone and saw the blue blazes as he flew up the chimney."—*Columbia Telescope.*

"The Weasel asleep."—A draft was not long since drawn by a firm in Boston upon a Bank in New York, for $1500, as express-ed by figures in the margin; it was, howe-ver, inadvertently written *fifteen* dollars in the body of the bill. But with this error it was discounted at a Bank in Boston, for-warded to New York, there drafted and re-turned to the Bank, and paid at maturity, in the full amount of fifteen hundred dollars, without the discovery of the mistake by any one, except the persons on whom the bill was drawn—who noticed it at the time of acceptance.—*Bost. Pallad.*

Suicide.—A Scorpion, when he finds him-self enclosed and no way left for him to es-cape, will bend his tail round and sting himself through the head. And it is re-markable that this is the only animal in the creation, man excepted, that can be made to commit *suicide*.

*Et trepidæ matres pressere ad pectora natos.—Vir.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Antioch, Captain Rich, from Havre, from whence she sailed the 8th ult. we have received Paris Papers to the 7th of July. We subjoin the most important intelligence they contain.

Under date of Berlin, 27th June, a new bulletin from Gen. Deibitsch is published, in which he states that in order to render complete the victory of the Russian army of the 11th June, he had resolved not only to pursue the army of the Grand Vizier, but to prevent if possible, the entry of its remnants into Shumla. The corps of Count Pahlen was in consequence detailed in pursuit of the enemy, and General Kupryanoff was ordered to sustain him. The corps of Gen. Roth, to which was added the 3d division of hussars, advanced on the 12th, by Kosapla, upon Maras, and Gen. Rudiger, commander of the advance guard was ordered to extend his line to Zamzyk, and dispatch strong detachments towards Eskistamboul and Kortesy. Count Pahlen announced that the enemy had not appeared at the village of Morkowie, and that they had taken the direction of Jankow on the right, and had taken a route accessible only to infanty and cavalry. Count Pahlen abandoned the pursuit to Gen. Kupryanoff, whose division had arrived at Markowre. Count Pahlen found the route covered with baggage arms and ammunition, as was also reported by General Kupryanoff. In pursuit of the enemy he found the worst possible roads which for 20 wersts (4 leagues) presented the marks of the most complete defeat. Prisoners are continually arriving. Many detachments of the regular Turkish troops threw down their arms and submitted to the generosity of their conquerors.

General Roth advanced upon Maras, and discovered on the road to the village of Kasepla, near Kanganoff, 1650 cavalry He detached Prince Madaton, who covered his right wing, with the Alexander and Astrachan regiments of Hussars, and some artillery, to flank the enemy and cut off their retreat upon Shumla, while the first regiment of Busk, received orders to attack them in front. The enemy were dispersed, and two artillery standards captured. A small party took refuge in a neighboring redoubt, and were attacked by the hussars, who were at length forced to retreat, as there were in the redoubt above 300 infantry and 3 cannons. A renewed attack was made by Gen. Roth, and as the summons of the garrison by Prince Madaton, was answered by a volley of bullets, it was charged and carried at the point of the bayonet, the three cannons and several standards were taken, and the garrison put to the sword. The loss of the enemy was 600 men, and twelve standards. Fifty prisoners were taken. The Russians it is said had only 100 killed and wounded.

Corfu, June 11.—Advices from Egina state that the protocol of the 22d March, recognizing the sovereignty of the Sultan without defining the limits of Greece, had created the greatest dissatisfaction, which was increased by the pretensions of the English Consul General, who having obtained an audience of the President of Greece, demanded of him the raising of all the blockades, the recall of all the Greeks in the interior of the Morea, and the cessation of hostilities against the Porte. The President formally refused to cease hostilities, and to withdraw the Greeks from Livadia, and informed the British Consul that his duty forbade his giving up the advantages already obtained, and that he would only yield to superior force. He, at the same time, despatched orders to all the commanders not to quit their positions. The Consul has also sent a vessel to the Ambassadors who are repairing to Constantinople, to inform them of the resolution of the President of Greece. It is not known what effect this may have on the mediating powers, but it is seen that the Greeks refuse the *protectoral* and the armistice that should precede the intervention of the powers at Constantinople.

On the 4th of July, the Americans in Paris, to the number of eighty, celebrated the anniversary of Independence. Dr. Kirkland, late President of Harvard College, presided, assisted by Gen. Lafayette, Col. McKea, of Virginia, and Mr. Barnett.

Leghorn, June 21.—An Austrian vessel arrived here has confirmed the report that a steam boat which was in the Russian service in the Black Sea, had fallen into the hands of the Turks. It is said that the Captain Pacha will soon go out from the Bosphorus to fight the Russian fleet blockading the Dardanelles. The Russian Admiral, who knows this, has collected around him a great number of vessels of war.

New York, August 18.

The *Wm. Byrnes* brings our London papers to the 7th, and Liverpool to the 8th ult., inclusive. The only additional extracts of interest, which will be found below, relate to a new triumph by the Russians on the Danube. The deficiency in the revenue of the quarter terminating the 5th July, is thus noticed by the Times.

We publish a statement of the last quarter's revenue, which shows a considerable falling off, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1828. The chief decline is in the Customs: the next in point of magnitude is exhibited by the Excise. The price of corn, aggravated as it has been by the Legislature, demands more money for more bread, and of course leaves less for luxuries. The growth of foreign rivalship, as respects manufactures, affects our imports, and with them the produce of the Custom house.

From the London Times of July 5.

There is much talk this morning of a suit in Chancery, in which Mr. Rothschild was cast. The suit was brought against him by Mr. Brookman, on account of various disastrous operations of Exchange undertaken for him. Mr. Rothschild was adjudged, it is said, to pay to the plaintiff *twenty thousand pounds sterling*, with thirteen years' interest.

Mails which arrived yesterday from Holland and Germany, brought intelligence of the taking of the town of Rashova, on the right bank of the Danube, by the Russians, after a severe conflict. Accounts of this affair, all in substance the same, appear in the different papers which have been received. That which will be found among the following extracts is from the Austrian Observer:

Vienna, June 24.

The Wallachian Courier, published at Bucharest, in the No. of June 15, gives the following statement:

Official news from a report of General Baron Geismar, respecting the taking the fortified town of Rachova or Oriova, on the right bank of the Danube, between Nicopolis and Widdin:

On the 9th of June, N. S., 200 volunteers of different regiments, commanded by Col. Count Tolstoy, and a battalion of the 32d Regiment of Jagers, crossed the Danube opposite the town of Rachova, under the protection of the fire of 22 pieces of cannon, planted on the left bank of the Danube. This handful of heroes, supported by a battalion of the Regiment of Tobolek, which came to its aid during the engagement, which continued till two o'clock in the afternoon, having driven the enemy from the batteries and their houses, took the town. The enemy fought with great resolution, but could not resist the boldness of our soldiers. Nearly 500 prisoners, among whom is Hussein Pacha or Vrana (Pacha of 3 tails), five cannons, and five standards, are the trophies of the victory.

Among the very considerable number of the killed is Selim Effendi Ayam, of Rachova. Our loss is not known, but it is inconsiderable in comparison with the enemy.

Liverpool, 8th July, 1829

The demand for Cotton last week was less active than during the preceding, 12,000 bales of all descriptions having found buyers. In some instances prices were accepted for the inferior qualities of American, which would not previously have been taken, while the better sorts were held at full rates; but consumers manifested less inclination to purchase, while holders appeared disposed to sell more freely, (especially inferior qualities,) than for some time past

New York, August 19.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

The Charlemagne, Captain Robinson from Havre, brings us Paris papers to the 22d ult., and London dates in them to the 18th. The William Thompson, from Liverpool, brings London dates to the 15th.

The fall of Silistria, on the 28th June, hastened, no doubt, by the ineffectual attempt of the Grand Vizier to effect a diversion in its favor, combined with a previous defeat sustained by the Turks on the 11th June, must produce important results; we are disposed to think, results favorable to peace. It will be seen that a civilian sent into Choumla by the Russians, to negotiate an armistice for the burial of the dead, had been induced to ask for instructions to treat of peace—an occurrence anticipated possibly by the Russians, when they sent him. The Allied Ambassadors at Constantinople had as yet done nothing; but upon the whole, the Turks may probably now be more willing to treat than before. How success may effect the Russians it is more difficult to conjecture—that issue, however, must soon be determined.

By the translations from the London papers, it appears that the speculations about a Regency and change of Ministry, were occupying the daily presses. The Courier, however, flatly contradicts the rumors on these subjects.

Gen. Lafayette left Paris on the 20th, on a tour to Avergne, his native Department.

Mr Brown, late American Minister at the Court of France, has been detained in that country beyond the period of his intended departure, on account of the ill health of his lady; but expected to embark in the packet of Aug. 10, for New York.

London, July 17.

The papers in the interest of the faction which opposed so violently the emancipation of the Catholics, are spreading the most ridiculous reports. To-day they talk of the probability of a Regency, and of the *intention* of the Duke of Wellington to have himself, when the proper time arrives, named as the Regent, in preference to any member of the royal family.—This is the project gravely ascribed by the Morning Journal to the Duke of Wellington—that is, the noble Duke who unfortunately is 60 years old, founds his ambitious projects upon the death of two personages, the King and the Duke of Clarence, both of whom are in as good health at this moment as the Duke himself. The Duke of Cumberland has declared that he will not leave England till he has overthrown the ministry of the Duke of Wellington. Unfortunately for H. R. Highness he cannot point out to his august brother, a single statesman capable of replacing the noble Duke or Mr. Peel, who is not entirely opposed to the Duke of Cumberland and his friends. As to the friends themselves of H. R. Highness, they are alike incapable of debating in parliament, or managing the public affairs; therefore the project of overthrowing the ministry must prove abortive. Several members of the House of Commons, as many as 70 it is said, who voted with ministers habitually upon the Catholic bills have signified to the Duke of Wellington their intention of withdrawing their support from him unless he dismisses Mr. Peel. The noble Duke will *doubtless* treat this menace with contempt.

Fall of Silistria.—Intelligence of the capture of Silistria was transmitted by telegraph from Strasbourg to Paris on Friday night. The Augsburgh Gazette, which reached us yesterday, contains the following Bulletin, dated Bucharest, July 2, received by express:—"At this moment a courier, sent off from Silistria by Lieut. Gen. Krassowsky, has arrived with the intelligence of that place having fallen under the victorious attacks of the Russians. The Turkish garrison, who after an obstinate resistance, had been reduced to the last extremity, have surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The garrison consisted of 10,000 men, exclusive of the inhabitants. In this number are Hady Achmet and Sert Mahmoud, both three-tailed Pachas, and many other officers. The trophies of this victory are 250 pieces of cannon, two horse-tails, upwards of 100 stand of colors, the flotilla of the Danube, and a great quantity of ammunition and provision." The *Berlin State Gazette* gives the following version of this event:—"The garrison, consisting of eight thousand men, and the inhabitants in arms, to the number of ten thousand, are made prisoners of war. The Grand Vizier is closely blockaded at Choumla by General Diebitsch." A letter of the 11th inst., from Vienna, says, upon the same subject: "I hasten to inform you that we have just received advices of the capture of Silistria, which surrendered by capitulation to the Russian army on the 30th June. The surrender of this fortress is an event of high importance, as it will hasten, and render almost certain, the fall of Giurgevo and Routshouk. Thus, with the exception of Widden, against which undoubtedly fresh efforts will be successfully directed, the whole line of the Danube is secured to the Russians as the basis of their future operations, and the war will, as it were, cease to have Bulgaria for its theatre.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* contains the following intelligence, dated Constantinople, June 22:—"The British and French Ambassadors have not yet had an official interview with the Reis Effendi, but have endeavored to have a confidential understanding with him upon the object of their mission. In this manner they have learned that the Porte will not negociate upon the basis of the Protocol signed at London, and especially upon the article which requires the extension of the frontiers of Greece from the Gulf of Volo to that of Arta; so that they already foresee great difficulties in the way of executing their mission. The Grand Vizier is collecting all the troops he can at Choumla, and hopes to be able to assemble 40,000 men without weakening the garrison. All the men able to bear arms have departed for the Balkan; the Turks admit that the number of men and the artillery lost by them in the battle of the 11th was very considerable. Some persons still flatter themselves with the hope of peace, and speak of agents having been sent to the Russian camp. Ali Pacha, it appears, was killed in the battle of the 11th. The Captain Pacha has not yet returned from the Black Sea." The Gazette gives another letter from Constantinople of the same date, which says—"The Grand Vizier returned to Choumla after the battle of 11th June with the 6000 men of cavalry and 12,000 infantry. The Mussulmans, thrown into consternation by the first intelligence of the defeat, resumed courage when they learned that the mass of the army had returned into the camp. It was also represented to them that the loss of the Russians was very considerable."

The Constitutionnel of the 21st June, after making a summary of the state of affairs in the east, comes to the conclusion that the Turks have lost the advantage they gained in the early part of the contest; and that the hopes founded on the military system of the Ottomans have entirely vanished. The Turks have lost all confidence by the dispersion of their troops and the taking of Silistria.

From this time the war must take a very decisive character. The Russian reserves have been put in motion to join the active columns and nothing can prevent the passage of the Balkan if it has been resolved at Petersburg. A single day has turned the tables. The Turks have lost all confidence by the dispersion of the corp d'elite. The surrender of Silistria, which is the first consequence of defeat of the 11th June, in permitting Gen. Diesbitsch to occupy Rasgard, from whence he commands Schumla, has rendered beyond a question the submission of Rutschuck, Giurgewo, &c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 16.

The sales of the week are 12,000 bags. In prices there is a small decline. The import is 24,400 bags; namely 15,000 American, 8,700 Brazil, and 600 West India and Demerara.

The Difference.—The Turks are called infidels and Atheists, but they attribute their successes to the favor of *Almighty God.*—The Russians are professed Christians, but they supplicate the blessing of the *God of War.*—*Columbian Sentinel.*

Latest from New Orleans.—New Orleans papers to the 28th ult. have been received at New York, by the ship Illinois.

The ship Bingham arrived at New Orleans on the 23d July, from Havana, in distress, having on board about five hundred Spanish troops, bound for a port not mentioned. The Governor of Louisiana has, at the request of the Commandant and the Spanish Consul, assigned a spot on the right bank of the river for their location, until another transport can be obtained, or the Bingham be repaired.

It was reported at New Orleans, when the Illinois left, that a number of the vessels belonging to the Spanish squadron, destined for the invasion of Mexico, had put into Pensacola, having suffered considerable damage in a severe gale of wind.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, July 28.

"The yellow fever, which has prevailed some time among the shipping, has now completely entered the city, and is making many victims among the unacclimated."

From the National Intelligencer.

We had ourselves severe thunder and lightning here at different periods of Friday last, and we have heard of no fewer than five houses that were struck with lightning, two of which were but a few steps from the office of the National Intelligencer. It appears, however, from the following account, that the concentration of the elements was at its greatest fury after passing over this region of country. It was twelve o'clock at night that the volume of the electric fluid reached the city of New York in its progress.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Saturday.

Terrific and Tempestuous Night.—The last was truly a portentous night: for, in addition to one of the severest thunder storms by which our city was ever visited, a meteoric phenomenon was seen in the air, worthy of special notice. There were indications of a storm in the West before sun-set; and, although the moon rose full and clear, and not a cloud darkened the star-lit cerulean. Suddenly a meteor of unusual and intense brightness, shot upwards from the West, which illuminated the city with excessive light. Its body was a nubilous globe, from which depended a train or tail of fiery particles, tapering off to a point like a cone. After traversing about twenty degrees of the horizon, with prodigious swiftness, it disappeared as suddenly as it had blazed upon the sight.

This electrical phenomena was followed at 3 o'clock, by the thunder storm before mentioned. It was one of the most terrible convulsions of the elements that we have witnessed. The lightning blazed continually, as though the universe was in flames; and the thunder broke with prodigious and startling fury. At one time there was a continued roll of thunder of at least twenty minutes duration, broken only by percussive shocks as though the fiery bolts were bursting around us in their utmost power. The whole city was wrapped in fire, while the wind blew successive hurricanes, and the rain descended like a deluge. There seemed to be a succession of gusts, following one after another; so that as the thunder from one cloud rolled away like artillery in the distance, another and yet another broke over us with unspent fury. In the midst of the whole, to add to the appalling terrors of the night, the bells rang the alarm of fire!

During the storm, at about half past 3 o'clock, the house No. 391 Hester-street, corner of Mulberry, was struck by lightning, and set on fire; the lightning struck the roof on the gable end, ran along to the chimney, passed through and down the same to the third story, tore off the mantelpiece, and sent it across the room, and tore up the bricks of the hearth. Mrs. Van Winkle, sleeping in a bed-room on the same floor, was considerably injured by the shock. The fluid then deviated in its course through the ceiling to the second story of No. 391, tearing up the bricks of the hearth, and through the partition wall of No 393 Hester street. The interior of the second and third stores of the house No. 391 was completely consumed by the fire. No. 393 Hester street was slightly injured on the roof. The house corner of Mechanics' Alley and Lombardy street, was also slightly injured by the lightning.

From the Jersey shore, and also from Brooklyn, we learn that the storm was equally severe and terrific as in this city, and as the atmosphere seems to have been completely surcharged with electricity, it has probably been extensive.

Mrs. Royall has paid her fine, and given security to keep the peace. Her securities are stated, by the Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, to be Major Lewis, the second auditor; Dr. Jones, the Postmaster of Washington; Mr. Henston, a clerk in one of the public offices; and Major Eaton, the Secretary of War.

Land of Steady Habits.—The following statement of facts, relative to the ages of a single family in Connecticut, which we find in the New York American, is probably unparalleled in the history of this country.

	Yrs.	ms.
Capt J. Starr, of Groton, died Aug. 1748, aged	73	6
Elizabeth Starr, his wife, died aged	85	
Samuel Starr, son, aged	87	
Jonathan Starr, aged	39	6
Joseph Starr, aged	82	3
Vine Starr, aged	83	
Richard Starr, died aged	87	
Elizabeth Starr, married Daniel Coit,	77	
Mary, married Charles Eldridge, died aged	56	
Hannah, married Mills,	85	
Lucy, married Turner,	100	7
Mary Staar, mother of Jonathan and Jared, died, May, 1807	98	5
Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Mary	49	
Abigal, (do. of Jonathan and Mary,)	83	
Mary, do do do,	86	5
Sarah, do do do	86	
Jonathan, now living, Aug. 7, 1829	87	
Jared. do do do	81	6
Rebecca, do do do	79	
Sum total	1566 yrs. 2 ms.	

Average—81 years, 10 months, and 26 days.

The Traitor Arnold.—The Traitor Arnold possessed undoubtedly, animal courage; he could stand before a battery, and call on his men to advance. He was once at a royal levee, directly after the close of the American war, when he was introduced to an English Lord, as the American General Arnold. "What, the traitor Arnold!" exclaimed the Nobleman, turning on his heel with disgust. A challenge was given by the General—accepted by his antagonist, who received his fire, and discharged his own pistol in the air. "Why do you not return the fire?" exclaimed the General. "Because I am not an executioner," replied the nobleman, folding his arms, and looking disdainfully over one shoulder at his antagonist, as he walked sullenly from the ground.—*Chronicle.*

BASIL HALL'S TRAVELS.

From the New York American.

We have read Capt. Hall's book of travels in the United States, and have pleasure in saying that he has steered clear, throughout, of the vulgar slanders and caricaturing spirit which have hitherto marked the pages of British tourists. He has in all cases scrupulously respected the rights of hospitality, and neither, by name nor significant indications, will it be possible, as from a hasty perusal of the work it appears to us, to consider as personal any of the observations he makes. Capt. Hall confesses, frankly, that he was disappointed in our country—disappointed as to the operation and effects of its scheme of government—ask the degree of intelligence and education among the people, and generally as to the expectations he had formed of our character, habits, and refinement. He came among us anxious, as he says, to find all as good and as great as we are in the habit, most unquestionably, of claiming them to be; but he discovered very soon, as he says, that democracy was incompatible with any thing permanently good or great, and that ours was a pure, unmixed democracy—not a republic. The traveller states frankly his objection to our institutions and manners, and gives reasons for his opinion with plainness, but not offensively. His protestations of thankfulness for the unbounded civilities which he every where met with in our country, are frequent, and, we doubt not, sincere; and he says he has put nothing down in his book which he had not frequently and openly expressed in conversation while among us. We may therefore differ with him in opinion, but cannot charge him with saying one thing to our faces and another behind our backs. In relation to his discussions while here, he says emphatically, "I must do them (the Americans) the justice to say, that I have rarely met a more good-natured, or perhaps, I should say a more good tempered, people; for, during the whole course of my journey, though I never disguised my sentiments, even when opposed to the avowed favorite opinions of the company—I never yet saw an American out of temper. I fear I cannot say half so much for myself: for I was often a good deal harassed by these national discussions, when the company and I took our stations on the opposite Poles of the question. But it is pleasant to have it in my power to say, that I cannot recall a single instance in which any thing captious or personally uncivil was ever said to me, though I repeated openly, and in all companies, every thing I have written in these volumes, and a great deal more than, upon cool reflection, I choose to say again."

We conclude our notice for to-day, of this book, by the following description of a scene strictly local to our city:

On the 1st of November, we had a famous cruise over the greater part of the magnificent harbor of New York; and though the air was rather cold, all nature looked so beautiful that we enjoyed the excursion much. On the first day of every month throughout the year, a number of packet ships sail from this grand focus of American commerce, to various parts of the world; and as they all start about the same hour, no small bustle is the necessary consequence. Exactly as the clock strikes ten, a steam boat, with the passengers for the different packets, leaves the wharf, close to a beautiful public promenade called the Battery We resolved to take a trip in this boat on the morning in question, as if we had been embarking for a voyage; but merely to see how things were managed. The crowd on the shore was immense. Troops of friends, assembled to take leave, were jostled by tradesmen, hotel keepers, and hackney-coachmen, urging the payment of their accounts, and by newsmen, disposing of papers wet from the printing press, squeezing amongst carts, wagons, and wheelbarrows, filled with luggage. Through this crowd of idle and busy folks we elbowed our way, with some difficulty, and at last found ourselves on the deck of the steamer. Here a new description of confusion presented itself. There were no fewer, the captain assured us, than one hundred and sixty passengers on board his boat at that moment, destined for the different packets; each of whom may fairly be allowed to have had at least one parting friend; the crush, therefore, may be imagined!

At length we put off, and paddled alongside of two packets for Havre, two for New Orleans, and one for each of the following ports: Charleston, London, and Liverpool. Every set of passengers was accompanied by a huge mountain of chests, portmanteaus, bags, writing-desks, bird-cages, band-boxes, cradles, and the whole family of great coats, boat cloaks, umbrellas, and parasols. The Captains of the several packets were of course on board the steamer, in charge of their monstrous letter bags; while close under their lee came the watch maker, with a regiment of chronometers, which he guarded and coddled with as much care as if they had been his children. The several stewards of the packets formed a material portion of our motly crew, each being surrounded, like the tenants of the ark, with every living thing, hens, ducks, turkeys, to say nothing of beef and mutton in joints, bags of greens, baskets of eggs, bread, and all the et ceteras of sea luxury. Slender clerks belonging to the different mercantile houses, flitted about with bundles of letters, bills of lading, and so forth. Some people, whom business prevented from accompanying their friends to the ships, were obliged to take leave in the hot haste peculiar to steam navigation; and I could see here and there, one or two of those briny drops which rush unbidden to the eyelids at such moments—though, in truth, the general character of the scene was sheer selfish bustle, in which far more anxiety was shown about baggage than about sentiment.

At one end of the deck stood a very lively set of personages, chattering away at a most prodigious rate, as if the fate of the mightiest monarchies, to say nothing of Republics, depended upon their volubility. This group consisted of a complete company of French players, with all their lap-dogs, black servants, helmets, swords, and draperies—the tinsel and glitter of their gay profession. They had been acting for some time at New York, and were now shifting the scene to New Orleans, as the sickly season had gone past. Our ears could also catch, at the same moment, the mingled sounds of no less than five different languages, French, Spanish, German, Italian and English, all running on without the parties having the least apparent consciousness that there was any thing remarkable in such a confusion of tongues. We, indeed, appeared to be the only two unconcerned spectators on board; and accordingly, were allowed to ramble about the decks unnoticed, or to mount the scaffolding near the machinery, or to sit on the benches along the deck, as these situations afforded facilities for seeing and hearing what was going on.

Every mortal on board the ships which we visited, was engaged in his own particular business. The captain, the mate, the crew, were severally employed in heaving up the anchor, hoisting the luggage in, or in making sail, while the poor bewildered passengers wandered about, ignorant where to go, mistaking the forecastle for the poop, the cabin for the cabin; and all the while undergoing the torture of seeing their darling bags and boxes popped into the bottomless pit of the inexorable hold. The pilot roared and swore to the master, that if more haste were not made the tide would be lost. The Captain, of course, handed over these reproaches with interest, to the officers, who bestowed them with suitable variations, on the seamen, and these again, though in a lower key, growled and muttered their imprecations upon the poor new comers. The hens lay cackling and sprawling in bunches of a dozen each, tied by their legs; while the pigs ran madly about, under the influence of a shower of kicks, squealing in concert with the fizzing of the steam from the waste pipe of the engine!

From the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.

The National Journal, which has honored us with a quotation from our columns in conjunction with some of our brethren, in order to prove that there is a coming attack upon the Tariff at the next session of Congress—need not continue to be so recursive and laborious in mustering detached paragraphs to prove this fact. We *assure* the Journal that an attack will be made, and that, too, whatever may be the course of the Administration, upon the *vile* system of impost, which has brought down the *execrations* of all sections of the country We trust it is destined to fall; al prospects of the great champion who claims the honor of its conception and execution, and who is at present the Magnus Apollo of the Journal. The Tariff will be brought before Congress, whether the President assumes that task, as we hope and *believe* he will, or not.

Ladies Cheapening Goods.—Not many mers since, two damsels dressed in the flowing style of country taste, *i. e.* flaunting feathers, ribbons, &c. promenaded our streets, dropped into our dry good store and examined calicoes, chintzes, bombazenes. bombazets, lawn, linen crapes, handkerchiefs, &c. and walked out, saying *"they would look further, and would call again."* After a long tour of observation, and many talks with *shopmen*, they succeeded in purchasing a pair of *flats*. Before going home, they went to the Post Office and asked for letters: two were found to their address. "How much are they?" said the damsels. "Twelve and a half cents each," replied the office clerk. "Twelve and a half!" exclaimed the damsels, "'spose you'll let us have them cheaper, if we take *both?*" "Cannot do it," said the clerk. "Uncle Sam will not allow it." "Why can't you ask your Uncle *perhaps he'll let us have them, if we take both for twenty cents!*" rejoined the shoppers. Here's cheapening for you.—*Salem Gaz.*

The Speaker of the British House of Commons is a man doomed to be bored; doomed to sit in a chair all night long night after night—month after month—year after year—being bored. No relief for him, but crossing and uncrossing his legs from time to time. No respite. If he sleep, it must be with his eyes open, fixed in the direction of the haranguing bore. He is bound, however, *bona fide*, to hear all that bore says. This happily was settled in the last century. "Mr. Speaker, it is your duty to hear me," said a bore of the last century, to the then Speaker of the House of Commons. "It is the undoubted privilege of every member of the House to be *heard!*" "Sir," replied the Speaker, "I know it is the undoubted right of every member of this House to speak, but I am not aware that it is his privilege to be always heard."—*London paper.*

An Anecdote.—An anecdote is told of a clergyman, who, some years since, was preaching not a thousand miles from the city of Charleston, one of whose sermons was thought to contain a number of personal allusions, and couched in terms of severe and unmerited rebuke. When the Congregation was dismissed, a respectable portion of them retired to the porch of the church under feelings of great excitement, where they awaited their minister and as he approached them, they peremptorily demanded of him an explanation—upon which he deliberately drew from his pocket the sermon that had given offence, and said "You perceive from the appearance of this manuscript, that it was written long ago. Examine it. It is not interlined—nor has a word been preached to-day that is not written in it. For notes on the back of it you will see that I preached this same sermon more than twenty years ago in the city of London, and a number of other places in the island of Britain. I am, however, truly grateful that Providence has directed me in the selection of the subject, as it appears no less adapted to this meridian, than for that for which it was originally prepared. And now, gentlemen, if any of you consider that it contains remarks applicable to yourselves, I hope and pray that you will make a proper and possible improvement of them. I have no further apology to offer."—*Chas. Courier.*

Fancy.—The vagaries and transitions of fashion, are extremely singular. Old and young dandies now wear blue striped and checked shirts, like sailors.—Colored shirts must be vulgar: yet dipped in the crucible of fashion they become purified. Had master Jacky, some years ago, been compelled to wear a check shirt, he would have considered it a symbol of disgrace and wept accordingly.

Logic.—Give me that logic that will prove black to be white, and white no color at all. Many are they who wield the weapon that can do it, and that too, despite of reason. "I will prove to you," says the logician, "that every cat hath three tails." "How?" inquires the gaping multitude. "Why thus: *No* cat hath two tails." "Granted." *Every* cat hath *one* tail *more* than no cat." "True," "Two added to one are equal to *three*—ergo, *every cat hath three tails.*"

Boston, August 11.

Early last Spring, six enterprising citizens of Salem, four of them shipmasters, set out for the Gold Mine District, in North Carolina, with an outfit of $1,000 each, in cash, besides implements considered necessary for mining, etc. After selecting their ground they labored diligently and perseveringly, until the whole property embarked in the undertaking was exhausted. A few days since they returned to Salem, having spent their last dollar. One of them was arrested for debt, immediately after his return, and now lies in jail.

This statement we have received from a gentleman, who has left his name; and who thinks, with us, that if any of our enterprising young men should have a fit of the *mine fever*, it might be of service to make it public.—*Cour.*

New York, August 11.

Attempt to Bribe.—A passenger in the Copernicus, lately arrived from London, attempted to bribe one of the Inspectors, by slipping four sovereigns into his hand, and saying, "that is the amount of duties on my property, you need not trouble yourself to examine it." The Inspector told him that "*sovereigns* did not go in this country," much to his astonishment. A complaint has been made to the Police, who have taken the matter in hand.—*Courier.*

The Tallahassee Advocate of the 25th ult. congratulates all concerned upon the prospect of abundant crops throughout Florida and advises all who are desirous of emigrating to a salubrious climate and reaping a rich harvest, to go to Florida. One Planter offers 10,000 bushels of his present crop at 25 cents. It says—"The planters all wear smiling faces, particularly those that are are raising Sugar Cane; and it is a fact beyond dispute, from the experiments already made, that such gentlemen as have the means and will enter with spirit into raising Sugar, cannot fail in making large fortunes."

While the workmen were employed in laying and soldering the iron pipes for conveying water, in Winchester, Va. a few days since, "electric shocks were produced to such a degree as to cause them to discontinue their labors during the remainder of the day. Several citizens who were standing by, got into the ditch and tried the experiment, when the effect was the same on all." The pipes are united in the same manner as those in this city; and the Winchester Republican remarks that "it was in driving closely the soldering lead that the shocks were produced. The sun was nearly vertical—the thermometer at 93 degrees; the ditch somewhat damp, and the pipes warm from the action of the sun upon them. The principle is no doubt that of galvanism."

The Philadelphia Coffin hand bill editor declares "on the altar of his conscience, that General Jackson is a native of Carrickfergus in Ireland!—"You'll swear to that, Moses?"—*N. Y. Courier.*

Spirit of accommodation.—The editor of the Nantucket Inquirer, says he prints advertisements inverted to accommodate such of his patrons as *stand on their heads to read.*

The scenery along the valley of the Connecticut is far more beautiful than that of the Hudson. We took a view from the top of Mount Holyoke last Saturday morning. The sun does not shine upon a lovelier prospect. There are twenty-six towns and villages embraced within the panorama, and supported by the richest meadows in America. The Connecticut is quietly winding among these villages like a silver ribbon.

N. Y. Courier.

Secrets are so seldom kept, that it may be with some reason doubted whether the quality of retention be so generally bestowed, and whether a secret has not some subtle volatility by which it escapes, imperceptibly, at the smallest vent, or some power of fermentation, by which it expands itself, so as to burst the heart that will not give it way.—*Johnson.*

When the octogenarian, Captain Bathurst, of the Genoa, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Navarino, felt his end approach, he sent for his Steward, and positively bargained for the price of a butt of rum to preserve his own body in. "I should like," said the veteran, "to have my old bones carried to my native land; but, Steward, I am but a poor man, and I leave a family behind me; you must let me have the stuff as cheap as possible."

Constantinople in 1828, *by Charles M'Farlane.*

A horse of 103 years of age is shown at Berlin. It belongs to a Polish merchant. This remarkable animal has always been fed upon sugar since it was seventy years old.—*Waterford Mirror.*

Sensibility.—Latour Maubourg lost his leg at the battle of Leipsic. After he had suffered amputation with the greatest courage, he saw his servant crying or pretending to cry in one corner of the room. "None of your hypocritical tears, you idle rascal," said his master, "you know you are very glad, for now you will have only one boot to clean instead of two."

We could name the town in Vermont, where the late President Adams was opposed by some, with uncommon zeal, because, as they said, "he had been a *Congregational* Minister,—at St. Petersburgh, Ghent," &c.

Vermont Chronicle.

It is observed of gold, by an old epigramatist, "that to have it is to be in fear, and to want it to be in sorrow."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1829.

To our Patrons.

Necessity imperiously calls upon us to make an effort to collect the many long standing balances due by Subscribers to the Observer. Many gentlemen are indebted to us for 2, 3, and 4 years' subscription, and indeed not a few have never paid a cent for their subscription since the present editor commenced the business near five years ago! These we earnestly entreat to delay attention to our claim no longer. Let no one think that his single subscription is too trifling to make it of any consequence when it is paid. *Every* subscription is of consequence to us, and will now especially be thankfully received. We forwarded in last week's paper, (as allowed by the Post Office Law,) a large number of accounts on which as much as two years' subscription is due. The amounts may be sent by mail, *at our risk*, postage being paid; and we hope they *will be* sent. The prompt payment of the whole of the claims thus forwarded, would enable us to make an improvement in the size and appearance of the Observer, which we are anxious to effect in the course of a few months. *Aug.* 20.

ELECTION RETURNS.

For Congress.

The following is an official statement of the election in this District:

	Deberry.	*Cameron.*
Cumberland county,	264	925
Robeson,	395	528
Richmond,	506	320
Moore,	400	491
Anson,	817	356
Montgomery,	716	251
	3098	2871

Majority for Edmund Deberry, 227.

From the Wilmington District, we have no statement of the votes in each particular county, but have ascertained that the whole vote of the district was, for Gov. Holmes 2551, for Gen. Dudley 2333—majority for Holmes 218.

In the Raleigh District, Gen. Barringer's majority is 1060:

	Barringer.	*Craig.*	*Palmer.*	*Boyle.*
Wake,	1353	122	1	0
Orange,	877	1151	51	7
Person,	420	317	5	0
	2650	1590	57	7

In the Salisbury District, John Giles, of Salisbury, supersedes John Long, the late representative, by a majority of 945 votes:

	Giles.	*Long.*
Rowan,	1260	165
Davidson,	953	329
Randolph,	334	1036
Chatham,	679	751
	3226	2281

Warren District, Robt. Potter, as follows:

	Potter.	*Hillman.*	*W. Joyner.*
Granville,	1308	59	
Nash,	529	87	113
Franklin,	411	139	
Warren,	413	111	
	2661	396	113

From the Surry District, a friend writes us that Lewis Williams is re-elected, by a majority of 400 votes over Samuel King, of Iredell, as follows:

Ashe county,	majority for Williams,		54
Iredell,	do.	do.	214
Wilkes,	do.	do.	94
Surry,	do.	do.	38
Total in the District,			400

In the Edenton District, Wm. B. Shepard is elected by a majority of 377 votes over Lemuel Sawyer.

In the Newbern District, Jesse Speight, of Greene, is elected by an overwhelming majority—from 1500 to 2000 votes—over T. Daves and Jas. Manney.

In the five other Districts, Messrs. Hall, Alston, Conner, A. H. Shepherd and Carson, have been re-elected without opposition.

So it appears that there are five changes in our Delegation to Congress:—Messrs. Long and Sawyer, beaten by John Giles and Wm. B. Shepard: and Messrs. Culpeper, Bryan, and Turner, who declined a re-election, succeeded by Edmund Deberry, Jesse Speight, and Robert Potter.

For the State Legislature.

Town of Salisbury.—Charles Fisher, without opp.
Edenton.—Samuel T. Sawyer.
Halifax.—Wm. L. Long, without opposition.
Anson County.—Clement Marshall, S. Jos. White and Wm. A. Morris, C all without opposition.
Montgomery.—John Crump, S; James A. Lilly and Reuben Kendall, C. all without opposition.
New Hanover.—William B. Meares, S. without opposition; Patrick Murphy and Wm. S. Larkins, C. State of the poll: Murphy 527, Larkins 390, Thomas Hill 381.
Mecklenburg—Wm. Davidson, S; Wm. J. Alexander and Evan Alexander, C. State of the poll: Senate, Davidson 520, John W. King 60. Commons, W. J. Alexander 934, E. Alexander 897, Joseph Blackwood 529.
Cabarrus.—C. Melcher, S; Daniel M. Barringer and William McLean, C State of the poll: Senate, Melcher 316, George Klutts 154. Commons, Barringer 670, McLean, 321, J. C. Barnhardt 308, Geo. Cory 264.
Rowan.—David F. Caldwell, S. without opposition; Thomas G. Polk and Richmond M. Pearson, C. State of the poll: Polk 822, Pearson 753, John March 511.
Davidson.—Ransom Harris, S; Wm W. Wiseman and Lewis Snyder, C. State of the poll: Senate, Harris 422, Hampton 321. Commons, Wiseman 703, Snyder 617, Williams 501, Bodenhammer 399, Kennedy 179.
Iredell.—Thomas A. Allison, S; James M. Bogle and William King, C.
Surry.—Meshack Franklin, S. without opposition; Alfred C. Moore and Ephraim Hough, C. State of the poll: Moore 821, Hough 792, Mordecai Fleming 784, John Zachary 761.
Wilkes.—James Wellborn, S; Montfort Stokes and —— Horton, C.
Ashe.—Anderson Mitchell, S; James Callaway and —— Baker, C.
Buncombe.—James Allen, S; David L. Swain and Col. Orr, C. State of the Poll, Senate, Allen 609, A. McDowell 483. Commons, Swain 1133, Orr 1019, John Anderson 765.
Rockingham.—R. Martin, S; without opposition. Wm. Bethell and W. A. Hill, C.
Stokes.—Gabriel T Moore, S; John Banner and John Butner, C. State of the poll: Senate, Moore 540, Emanuel Shober 429. Commons, Banner 851, Butner 788, Plummer 769, Salmons 727.
Caswell.—Bedford Brown, S. without opposition; John Wilson and James Kerr, C. State of the poll: Wilson 865, Kerr 788, James Ruffin 736
Warren.—Richard Davis, S; William G. Jones and John H Greene, C. State of the poll: Senate, Davis 168, John H. Hawkins 134. Commons, Jones 519, Greene 334, Ransom Walker 325, Thomas H. Christmas 179, Wm H. Foote 32.
Johnston.—Reuben Sanders, S; Hillary Wilder and Allen Richardson, C. State of the poll: Senate, Sanders 419, McLeod 209. Commons, Wilder 777, Richardson 750, Isaac Booth 233.
Wayne.—Gabriel Sherrard, S; James Rhodes and John W. Sasser, C.
Lenoir.—W. D. Mosely, S; Allen Wooten and C. Wooten, C.
Greene.—Wyatt Moye, S; James Harper and Arthur Speight, C.
Gates.—Wm. W. Cowper, S; Wm. W. Stedman and R. Rawles, C.
Hertford.—Bridges I. Montgomery, S; John H. Wheeler and Elisha A Chamblee, C.
Martin—Jos. J. Williams, S; Jesse Cooper & Wm. Watts, C.
Northampton—Colin W. Burns, S; R. B. Gary and James Haley, C.
Chowan.—Wm Walton, S; George Blair and Wm Byrum, C.
Perquimons.—Willis Riddick, S; Benj'n Mullen and Thomas Wilson, C.
Pasquotank.—John Pool, S; Thos. Bell and Thos. Jordan, G.
Camden.—Haywood S. Bell, S; Thomas Dozier and Abner Grundy, C.
Washington.—Samuel Davenport, S; Thomas B. Haughton and Jos. B. Clesson, C.
Tyrrell.—John B. Beasley, S; Dan'l N. Bateman and Frederick Davenport, C.
Jones.—Risden M. McDaniel, S; O'Brien Cox and Alfred Stanly, C.
Carteret.—Otway Burns, S; J. S. W. Hellen and D. W. Borden, C.

We refer the reader to the beautiful Oration of Professor Hooper, of the University of North Carolina, which will abundantly repay every reader for its perusal. We have rarely met with a production which afforded us so much pleasure.

The foreign news on the preceding page is again late and interesting. It details important successes of the Russians over the Turks.

Health of Fayetteville.—Our town enjoys its usual degree of health, so far as we know. And what is almost of as much consequence to comfort, it enjoys an *unusual* exemption from those little troublesome summer visiters, the mosquitoes. The almost daily rains, by preventing the water from stagnating, have had this good effect, at least.

A good day's work.—Miss Ann Davis, of Bladen county, lately, during one day in the month of July, wove *twenty-seven* yards of good Cotton Cloth, in a common loom. The fact is attested by such respectable authority, that it cannot be doubted. Who, among the ladies of North Carolina, can beat this?

Heavy Damages.—At the late term of the Milledgeville, (Geo.) Superior Court, in the suit of George W. Murray, Cashier of the Darien Bank, against Maj. John A. Jones, for slander, the Jury assessed the damages at $9,000.

We apprehend that a very considerable injury has been sustained by the planters in this State and South Carolina, in consequence of the great quantity of rain that has fallen within a few weeks past. On the Big and Little Pedee Rivers, we understand that many crops are entirely destroyed; the whole of the low grounds on their margin being deluged. A letter from a gentlemen in Richmond county, dated Aug. 17, informs us, that in his neighborhood and the adjoining part of Montgomery county, "the small streams have not been so high since the August freshet in 1796. Two horses and several cows were drowned in Clark's Creek, in Montgomery; the fences are swept away; the crops of corn are much damaged, and the rot in cotton pretty rapidly spreading." All this was previous to the great fall of rain on Monday last, since which the Charleston mail has failed once, and the Northern mail once, owing to the rise in the water courses.

Notwithstanding the partial losses thus occasioned, we have reason to believe that corn will be plenty and cheap in this State during the next season.

Kentucky.—The Congressional elections have just taken place in Kentucky. Enough is ascertained to make it certain that friends of the present administration have been chosen in at least eight districts, if not nine, out of twelve in the State. Col. R. M. Johnson, late Senator, is elected in the district lately represented by Mr. McHatton.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Accounts, says the New York Morning Herald, have been received in this city from Liverpool, by the way of Havre, dated July 18th, *one day later* than the William Thompson, which states that 13690 bales of Cotton had been sold at a decline of one eighth of a penny, and that 1600 Orleans were sold on the same day at 5 3-8 to 7½.

Charleston, August 22.

Reported Assassination of Mr. Poinsett.—Captain Voorhees, of the U. S. schr. *Shark*, arrived at Pensacola on the 1st inst. from a Cruize, and last from Trinidad. The Pensacola Gazette says, that "on the 20th July, Capt. Voorhees understood at Trinidad, that letters had *that day been received* from Vera Cruz, stating that our MINISTER, MR. POINSETT, HAD BEEN ASSASSINATED at the city of Mexico. This report was generally believed at Trinidad."

[Capt. Marchand, of the schr. *Eclipse*, arrived at New Orleans, left Tampico, (Mexico) on or about the 19th July, but brings no such intelligence, from which circumstance we should hope that the report must be unfounded.]

The Officers and Crew of the *Shark*, have enjoyed excellent health, although much exposed on the coast of Cuba.

Capt. V. reports, with confidence, that there are no pirates at present on the north side of the Island.—*Courier.*

Mr. *Barker*, of Thetford, (Eng.) is about publishing Webster's American Dictionary, in two volumes, quarto. The abridgment of this work, executed by Mr. Worcester, of Massachusetts, is expected speedily to be published, and will be looked for with interest.

EXCERPTS.—*For the Observer.*

Beautiful Sentiment.—The parental affection is common to both sexes; but it cannot, I think be denied, that it is in the heart of *the mother* that it exists in the most perfect strength and beauty. Indeed, I do not think that those have gone too far, who have pronounced "*the heart of a good mother to be the master piece of nature's works.*" THERE IS NO FORM, CERTAINLY, IN WHICH HUMANITY APPEARS SO LOVELY, OR PRESENTS SO FAIR A COPY OF THE DIVINE IMAGE AFTER WHICH IT WAS MADE.

Stewart on the Active and Moral Powers of Man.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The following exquisite lines were written by *John Clare*, a Northamptonshire peasant, of whom it is said that his parents were paupers, and it was his fortune to continue till his 25th year without education, compelled to assist his father in his daily labors:

"WHAT IS LIFE?"

And what is Life?—An hour glass on the run,
A mist, retreating from the morning sun
A busy, bustling, still-repeated dream,—
Its length?—A minute's pause, a moment's thought.
And happiness?—A bubble on the stream,
That in the act of seizing shrinks to nought.

And what is Hope?—The puffing gale of morn,
That robs each flow'ret of its gem—and dies;
A cobweb, hiding disappointments thorn,
Which stings more keenly through the thin disguise.

And what is Death?—Is still the cause unfound?
That dark, mysterious name of horrid sound?
A long and lingering sleep, the weary crave.
And Peace?—Where can it's happiness abound?
No where at all, save Heaven and the Grave.

Then what is Life? when stripped of its disguise,
A thing to be desir'd it cannot be;
Since every thing that meets our foolish eyes,
Gives proof sufficient of its vanity.
'Tis but a trial all must undergo:
To teach unthankful mortals how to prize
That happiness vain man's denied to know,
Until he's called to claim it in the skies.

The Pittsfield Sun publishes the following Letter, received by the Postmaster of that town from the Postmaster General:

Post Office Department, 3d Aug., 1829.

SIR: On a due consideration of all the applications for a change in your office, and the testimonials in your favor, it is found that you are a long tried, faithful officer, and that no cause appears to justify a change.

I have the honor to be with great respect, sir, your very obedient servant, W. T. BARRY.

JOSHUA DANFORTH, Esq. P. M. Pittsfield, Mass.

Norfolk, August 21.

The President of the United States left Washington on Wednesday last in the steam boat Potomac, Capt. Jenkins, and landed yesterday at the Rip Raps. We learn it is his intention to remain at Old Point Comfort, until Monday week, the 31st inst. for the benefit of his health. The President is accompanied by Major Eaton, Secretary of War, and Gen. Gratiot, of the Engineer Corps.

Herald.

North Carolina Silk.—We have seen a specimen of sewing silk, manufactured in Duplin county, in this State. It was white, the material extremely white and glossy. Upon comparison with silk made in Connecticut, we gave the preference, as to the quality of the material, to the Duplin silk, and as to the manufacture, to the Connecticut. A number of pairs of stockings have been made of the Duplin silk, which we understand are equal in appearance, and much superior in durability, to those imported. The worms were fed on the common purple mulberry, which abounds in almost every part of the State; and upon comparison, its leaves were found to be more tender and nutritious than the leaves of the imported tree.—*Wilmington Recorder.*

Yorkville, (S. C.) Aug. 13.

The Late Rains.—We have taken some pains to ascertain facts in regard to the damages sustained by several citizens living in the eastern part of York District, in consequence of the excessive rains which fell on the 3d and 4th inst. The following statement we believe to be correct:

On Dutchman's Creek,—Mrs. Hart's mill dam was broken; and Mr. Henderson's mill dam, in part, his mill house, running works, and whole crop of wheat, were entirely swept away.

On the east of the Catawba—On small water courses—Mr. Tilgman's mill dam broken; and Mr. Jackson's entirely swept away.

On Steel Creek—Mr. Webb's sawmill dam washed away.

On Sugar Creek—Mr. Meacham's mill dam broken, the cotton ginhouse at Harrisburg overset, Mr. Ward's blacksmith shop, mill dam, bridge, grist mill, and saw mill, all entirely carried away—The mill house was, in an unbroken form, driven down 3 or 4 miles, where it came in contact with Doby's bridge—In a few minutes, the bridge, and house, together with an immense quantity of raft which had accumulated at the bridge, were driven down into Dr. Lanier's farm;—the whole mass was within a few hundred yards of the Catawba River when it lodged.

The corn crops in the bottoms on Sugar Creek were very much damaged; and in many places, the bottoms were greatly injured by the currents which ran over them. On one of Mr. John Spring's farms may now be seen two entire acres of bottom, stripped of the crop and soil.—*Advocate.*

The Freshet.—We mentioned in our last that much mischief had been done, by the rise in our river. We had no idea however that there was half the actual injury sustained, as was imagined. We are sorry however to state that our worst fears have been exceeded. The supposition was nothing to the reality. We think that we can hardly be very far from the truth when we say that the crop on an average, will not turn out more than half what it promised previous to the swell. Some of the planters have not lost so much as half but others a great deal more. Some have estimated their loss at from one to two hundred bales of Cotton. Gen. Williams' loss we understand is calculated at something like $10,000—and Charles Irby, Esq. of Marlborough has lost the principal portion of his crop at his upper plantation, all of which is estimated at something like a hundred bales of cotton and five thousand bushels of corn.

The Pee Dee planters have not been the only sufferers by the late heavy rains. The Camden Journal says—the late freshet in the Wateree, has done immense damage to the low ground plantations. The loss of Corn and Cotton on the river alone, in the immediate neighborhood of this town, amounts at the lowest estimate, to fifty thousand dollars. The river rose to a height within fifteen inches of the highest freshet remembered, &c. The Columbia papers give us the same distressing intelligence in relation to the Wateree. We have not heard from beyond this. How the Savannah was affected, we are unable to say. To the east and north of us we have heard no complaint.—*Cheraw Radical.*

Cherokee Lands.—We learn from Gen. R. M. Saunders, who returned a few days since from the Cherokee Nation, that himself and the Rev. Mr. Posey, the other Commissioner, succeeded in contracting with the claimants for reservations of land, in *fifty-four* cases, of 640 acres each; that there are three or four remaining cases, in which they expect to meet with no difficulty in obtaining: that the appropriation by Congress, $20,000, will more than cover the purchase and attending expenses; that it will be necessary for the Commissioners again to visit the Nation, to pay the money, take conveyances, &c., when they expect to make a final adjustment of the whole business; and that a part of these lands have already been sold by the State: but a large portion are yet to sell, some of which are valuable.

The country is represented to us as healthy, and well suited to persons of small force, as stock of all kinds is raised to great advantage. The inhabitants of the new county of Macon evince much public spirit, in the opening of Roads, the erection of Public Buildings, &c. Contracts have been made for the erection of a Court House and Jail, both of brick, at the price of about $7,000. There seems to be no doubt, that after another sale of the State Lands, the county will become fully settled.

Western Carolinian.

The Boston *Courier* says that the Stockings manufactured at the Newburyport Factory, in Massachusetts, are quite equal to the imported, for strength and durability, and can be afforded equally as cheap. The factory employs a capital of about three thousand dollars only; it has thirty frames for weaving stockings, all of which are wrought by females. The enterprising proprietor has orders as fast as he can supply them. The stockings spoken of are made of Sea Island Cotton, *three-threaded*, and can be retailed for about sixty cents; they are said to be actually worth one-third more than imported hose, at that price.

DIED,

At the Sound, near Wilmington, on the 12th inst. the Rev. JOHN RESTON, of Scotland, in the 69th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $6¾ a 7¾. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon, 6 a 6½. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 13 a 16. Corn, 45 a 50. Flour, 4$ a 4 75, 25. Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, 2 50 Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 30 a 33. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 27½. Sugar, common $8½ prime $10½ Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 40. Whiskey, 26. Wheat, new 70 a 75.

U. S. Bank Notes 1¼ to 1½ per cent. premium.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to August 18, Brigs Wm. Penn from Porto Rico, Adamant from Boston. Columbian Ketch from Puerto Cabello. Schooner Gov. Paris from East Port.

CLEARED, British brig Mary for Liverpool.—Schooners Sally for Boston, Almira for Washington City.

Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Brown & Johnson*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The *TAILORING BUSINESS* will hereafter be carried on at the old stand by Alexander Brown, who solicits a continuance of the public patronage.

ALEX'R BROWN.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.

August 25, 1829. 1t.

P. S. An Apprentice is wanted by the Subscriber. A steady boy, from the country, between 13 and 15 years of age, would be preferred.

ALEX. BROWN.

Negroes wanted.

CASH will be given for young and likely Negroes. Apply to L. FITZHARRIS.

August 23, 1829. 38-4w.

THE ATLAS,

Or Literary, Historical & Commercial Reporter.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY T. D. PORTER & E. PRESCOTT.

IN acknowledgment of the support by which our labors have been thus far encouraged, and to make the ATLAS still more conducive to the gratification and advantage of its patrons, we propose, after the 15th of September next, to issue regularly *a second edition of the paper*, after the plan of Bell's Weekly Messenger in London.

The object of this arrangement is, to furnish to such of our readers as may not feel interested in commercial matters, a substitute for the contents of the last page, of a character more suited to their taste; and thus to give a new feature to the work, and add to the attractions of our journal: at the same time, being published at a later hour, it will afford an opportunity to transmit the most recent news on occasions of importance.

Such of our present subscribers as may prefer to receive *the second edition* will please to give us timely notice; and those ordering the paper in future are requested to state explicitly which edition they require; the *first* being that in which the commercial intelligence will always be contained. The expense of each to subscribers will be the same; but all must expect to receive constantly either the one or the other, according to the selection they may make; since changes can only be effected at the half yearly periods of each subscription.—Letters relating to the subject will not be attended to unless they come free of postage.

POETRY.

LINES TO A YOUNG LADY, ON HER MARRIAGE.

By Edward Fitzgerald.

They tell me, gentle lady, that they deck thee for a bride,
That the wreath is woven for thy hair, the bridegroom by thy side;
And I think I hear thy father's sigh, thy mother's calmer tone,
As they give thee to another's arms—their beautiful—their own.

I never saw a bridal but my eyelid hath been wet,
And it always seemed to me as though a joyous crowd were met
To see the saddest sight of all—a gay and girlish thing
Lay aside her maiden glances—for a name—and for a ring.

And other cares will claim thy thoughts, and other hearts thy love,
And gayer friends may be around, and bluer skies above;
Yet then, when I behold thee next, may'st wear upon thy brow,
Perchance, a mother's look of care, for that which decks it now.

And when I think how often I have seen thee, with thy mild
And lovely look, and step of air, and bearing like a child,
Oh! how mournfully, how mournfully the thought comes o'er my brain,
When I think thou ne'er may st be that free and girlish thing again.

I would that as my heart dictates, just such might be my lay,
And my voice should be a voice of mirth, a music like the May;
But it may not be!—within my breast all frozen are the springs,
The murmur dies upon the lip—the music on the strings.

But a voice is floating round me, and it tells me on my rest,
That sunshine shall illume thy path, and joy shall be thy guest;
That thy life shall be a summer day, whose ev'ning shall go down,
Like the evening in the Eastern clime, that never knows a frown.

When thy foot is at the altar, when the ring hath press'd thy hand,
When those thou lov'st and those that love thee, weeping round thee stand,
Oh! may the rhyme that friendship weaves, like a spirit of the air,
Be o'er thee at that moment—for a blessing and a prayer!

For Sale,

40 Kegs FFF. Gunpowder,
10 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 Ditto Linseed Oil.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

August 20, 1829. 37tf.

Runaway

FROM the Subscriber, on the night of the 3d of August, a Black Indented Girl named *LEVINA ARTERS*, tall and slender made, aged about seventeen years. Whoever will return her to me or secure her, and give me information so that I get her again, shall be suitably rewarded. All persons are forbid harboring her on penalty of the law.

CONSTANT JOHNSON.

August 20, 1829. 37 3w.

White Lead.

50 Kegs WHITE LEAD, just received and for sale by JNO. HUSKE.

August 12, 1829. 36tf.

Fayetteville Mould Candles.

JUST received in store 130 boxes Fayetteville mould *CANDLES*, in good order, and for sale by the Subscribers.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

August 10, 1829. 36 3w.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

Advertisement.

HAVING closed our Office in Fayetteville, N. C. we hereby constitute and appoint LOUIS D HENRY, Esq. of that place, our true and lawful Attorney, to collect and receive all the remaining debts due to us in North and South Carolina, with full authority to grant discharges for all sums paid him on our account.

The Letters of Attornies heretofore granted by us to H. H. Potter and W. L. Dodge, are hereby revoked.

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO.
DAVID B. CRANE & CO.

New York, 3d July, 1829.

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 182[illegible]

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages

March 28, 1829.

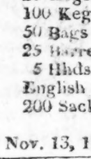
The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH.
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. S. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.



THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by a Deed of Trust made and executed to the Subscribers, on the 28th day of last month, by *Jesse & Stephen Birdsall*, all their Real and Personal Estate, Stock of Goods in this place and at Raleigh, Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. as there in expressed, were assigned to us, in Trust, for the purposes named in said deed.

Now, therefore, this is to require all persons indebted to the said firm of J. & S. Birdsall, to come forward and pay the same without delay to J. Birdsall, whom we have appointed our Agent for the purpose of collecting the debts and settling the accounts—and for the further purpose of disposing of the Stock of Goods now on hand, which he will continue to do at very reduced prices, previous to the time of sale of the whole property, contemplated for next month.

JOHN McLERAN, } Trustees.
HUGH McLAURIN, }

June 11, 1829. 27tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Melville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17. 1827.—19-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

3 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR*,
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 18tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDDS, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown, Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

Mr. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 21tf.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels,
London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced price to close a consignment.

JNO. HUSKE.

March 18, 1829. 15tf.

$100 Reward.

ABSCONDED from my Plantation on McGirth's Swamp, in Sumter District, So. Ca. on the 14th inst, my negro man servant AMOS, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a black complexion, and remarkably intelligent; very decently clad, in fashionable clothes; had on when he eloped a black fur hat. Amos is somewhat bow-legged, and a little grey headed, and having lately made application to purchase his freedom, and having a number of free acquaintances in Charleston, I am of opinion that he will endeavor to force his passage there, and from thence to procure a free pass if possible, or perhaps an underhanded passage to some northern free state, and therefore I forwarn all Captains or Masters of vessels, not to be instrumental in his escape. Amos took away with him a considerable amount in cash, four or five hundred dollars, it is believed.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of Amos, without the limits of the state; one half of the amount of the above if taken within the state, and one fifth of the amount of the above, if taken within this District, and lodged in the Jail in either of the above places, so that I get him.

LADSON L. FRASER.

Sumpter, (S. C.) June 8, 1829. 30-9w.

Candles.

30 Boxes Fayetteville Mould CANDLES for sale.

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 10, 1829.

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

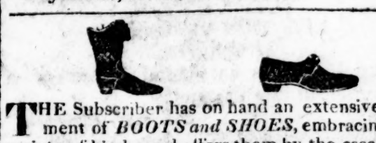
FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle-work, Drawing and Painting. She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.



THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

ALSO,

Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business,

And will have made to order, every variety of men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19tf.

New Cheap FANCY STORE.

Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received an entire new assortment of desirable *Spring GOODS, Patterns of the newest style*, all of which have been selected with THE UTMOST CARE; which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public, and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among his assortment will be found the following

CHOICE GOODS:

Extra super blue Saxony Cloths,
Ditto black, Oxford and steel mixt ditto.
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.
1 case do. silver gray, for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, silk and swansdown vesting,
2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Fine black Lastings, and Denmark satteens
Handsome brown and white linen drillings, fine
Do super French and Russia do.
Green, red & col'd flannels. Sup gauze & Welsh do
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens
7-4 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper
Irish Sheetings and Russia do. and diaper
Fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
2 cases handsome blk bombazetts. do. figd & col'd do
2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
1 case do. really handsome.
A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style
3 cases 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
Super corded and checked do.
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
Super extra plain and figd mull muslins
Book muslins, plain and figd do. needle worked
63 pieces extra rich figd Swiss muslins
Do. handsome plain do. White and col'd cravats
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs
3 cases fine long lawn, very cheap
An eleg't assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings
A beautiful assortment of French and English thread laces and edgings
Do. bobinet & insertion lace, all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Washington & sea isl'd shirtings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings
Linen and cotton buckrams [colors.
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast
Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gros de Naples. Extra blk Italian Lustring
Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)
1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmerines, a new and beautiful article
Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege
Pink, white, green, straw, & blue colored Florences
Sinchews and sarsnetts. col'd bareges & battistes
Rich barege and silk hdkfs. Real Thibet wool do.
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do.
Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Son's best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid, do
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd.
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts.
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, April 8.—18tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he has recently received a SPLENDID SUPPLY of GOODS. His stock embraces a very great variety, entirely too tedious to enumerate, consisting of

AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH

GOODS,

Of the newest style, which he will sell for cash at much lower prices than usual. Merchants from the country are particularly invited to call, as the Subscriber intends to devote a considerable part of his attention to the Wholesale Trade for the future.

JOHN McARN.

May 28, 1829. 25tf.

Wanted,

A JOURNEYMAN HATTER, who is a first rate workman. For such a one, constant employment and liberal wages will be given.—Apply to Z. H. NANCE.

Cheraw, S. C., July 10, 1829. 34-3t.

Tract Depository.

TRACTS from the American Tract Society—also from the Union Tract Society, may be had in any quantity, at the Society's prices, by forwarding orders, with the Cash, to P. W. DOWD, or TH. P. HUNT.

Raleigh, 1st August, 1829. 35-4w.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received by Blake's boat a large additional supply of Elegant Fancy *DRY GOODS*, of the newest fashions and patterns; which makes his assortment again very complete. The whole will be sold cheap for cash.

HENRY L. JONES.

July 2, 1829. 3tf

Important.

INDIGESTION.—The Anti-Dyspeptic Stomach Pills, an auxiliary to the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, which within the last two years has cured thousands in the U. States, of that distressing disease called dyspepsia or indigestion.

A box of these pills will accompany every bottle of the elixir, without any increase of price. It has been found by experience that certain cases of dyspepsia are rendered obstinate by a torpid state of the liver, which, from the deficient secretion of healthy bile causes that state of costiveness that is so troublesome to the most dyspeptics. These pills taken in conjunction with the elixir, increase the biliary secretion, stimulates and removes the obstructions of the liver, and causes a healthy secretion of bile, which proves the natural purgative to the whole alimentary canal.

Loss of appetite,
Pain in the Pit of the stomach,
Costiveness,
Flatulency and moving of wind in the bowels,
Sickness of the stomach,
Belching up sour water from the stomach,
Dizziness of the head,
Lowness of spirit,
Palpitation of the heart,

With general weakness of the whole body.

The basis of this Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; destroys that sour taste the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines are increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Dr. C. L. SMITH, *Dear Sir:* Having been afflicted for some time with the distressing effects produced by indigestion, I was induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, and after the use of three bottles, my stomach was perfectly restored to its former tone and usefulness.

I am convinced from experience that purgatives in cases of this kind are injurious, "instead of being beneficial." Any one labouring under this disease, and will make a trial of this elixir, will soon be convinced of its unrivalled excellence. Respectfully yours,

H. BEDLOW.

February 3, 1829.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. Dawson's Urethritic Balsam, much celebrated for the cure of Gonorrhœa, long standing Gleet, and all difficulties in the urinary passages arising from structure or gravel, with complete directions accompanying every bottle.

New York, June 4, 1829.

DR. DAWSON, *Sir:* The person of whom I had two bottles of Urethric Balsam, had a wish that I should communicate to you the great benefits I received from the use of it in gravel. I have been several times sounded by surgeons, who have all agreed that I had stone in the bladder. One of them declared an operation for the stone was the only means of restoring my ease and comfort. Since I have been using your balsam, it is almost incredible to say, I have passed nearly a wine glass full of rough gravel stones from the bladder, since which the pain and uneasiness has entirely left me. My only object for the liberty I have taken in addressing you, is to give publicity to this valuable medicine. Your servt.

JOHN B. WATERFORD.

Philadelphia, April 27, 1829.

MR. DAWSON, *Sir:* I have used your Urethritic Balsam for a complicated affection of the urinary passage attended with gleet, and received great benefit by its use, whilst I was using it, several gravel stones passed off from the bladder. I have reason to think it a good remedy. Your humble servant,

JAMES Y. RAMAGE.

DR. MILDERBURG'S

Indian Vegetable Compound,

For the growth and nourishment of *Hair* on bald places.

DR. M. in his travels through the Creek nation of Indians, during his residence of two years, paid particular attention to their method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians, whenever the heads of their children became scurfed, to get several plants, bruise and boil the juice in bear's oil; with this their heads were annointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment at the roots of the hair two or three times a week. The reason they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made *long black hair.*

This elegant cerate is perfectly innocent in its operations on the skin, stimulating the dormant capillary vessels to a healthy secretion of matter, so necessary to the formation of hair.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1829.

MR. WM. L. RUSHTON, I have this day used the last of the Indian Cerate I had from you; it has answered my expectations; the bald place I showed you is covered with a fine growth of hair. You will have the goodness to send by the steamboat line one dozen of the Indian Cerate, well packed, directed to me, as soon as possible, which I propose to take to London with me for the use of my friends. Yours, &c

D. J. LUKEMAN.

The above Medicines for sale by John H. Pearce, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C. 36

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works.

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
	5 00
Haywood's Manual,	2 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	3 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	

E. J. HALE.